

TOPIC Military Information from Weimar

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EVALUATION [] PLACE OBTAINED [] 25X1 25X1
 DATE OF CONTENT 14 December 1952 to 18 January 1953
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 REFERENCES 25X1
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 REMARKS

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1. On 18 January 1953, the Flak Kaserne on the east side of Ettersburger Strasse and north of the Tannenberg Kaserne, Weimar, was occupied by about 900 troops wearing red-bordered black epaulets, including a few with artillery insignia. All barracks buildings were lighted at dusk. On 10 January, about 150 soldiers engaged in formation drill and combat practice in the barracks yard. About 60 soldiers received instruction on guns in the sheds. On 15 January, about 30 to 40 soldiers, who were maintaining motor vehicles, were seen through the open doors of six sheds. [] 1
2. On 18 January, a local resident stated that the east section of the Tannenberg Kaserne on Ettersburger Strasse, north of Am Herrenroedchen, was occupied by an instruction battalion of 200 to 250 men, including instructors. A fuel point with two pumps and a capacity of 30,000 liters was observed. On 15 January, about 30 soldiers were lined up in front of a barracks building. They subsequently did maintenance work in the vehicle sheds. []
3. On 18 January, the west section of the Tannenberg Kaserne was occupied to capacity by about 800 to 900 troops who wore red-bordered black epaulets with artillery insignia. All barracks buildings were fully lighted after nightfall. On 15 January, about 300 soldiers received infantry training in the barracks area.²
4. On 18 January, a local resident stated that the east section of the Luetzendorf Kaserne on Ettersburger Strasse was occupied by about 450 troops wearing red-bordered black epaulets, including a few with artillery insignia, and by 50 uniformed women who wore black-bordered crimson epaulets and were assigned administrative work.

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All barracks buildings were lighted after sunset. On 15 January, about 40 to 50 soldiers received training in skiing in the barracks yard and about 30 soldiers were maintaining vehicles in the garages. Fifteen uniformed women received basic infantry training without weapons in the barracks yard. According to a local resident, on 18 January, the central section of the Luetzendorf Kaserne was occupied by about 450 troops and an undetermined number of uniformed women who wore black-bordered crimson epaulets and were assigned administrative work. Sentries observed there were black-bordered black epaulets. On 15 January, about 60 soldiers with rifles were seen receiving basic training in close combat and use of bayonets and 8 soldiers were rewinding cables in a shed. Truck [] loaded with cable reels, left the installation toward the town. A sedan, which was occupied by two officers, wearing black-bordered black epaulets, left in the same direction.

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5. On 18 January, the Nachrichten Kaserne on the south side of Leibniz Allee and west side of Duerer Strasse was occupied by about 700 to 800 troops. Sentries seen there wore black-bordered black epaulets. On 12 January, about 120 soldiers received training in firing in the barracks yard. On 14 January, a detail of about 50 signal soldiers was seen performing major repairs on the telephone lines between Weibicht and Unperstedt. []

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6. On 13 January, the Fliegerhorst Kaserne at Nohra airfield was occupied by a headquarters. A sentry wore red-bordered black epaulets. []

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7. A local resident stated that, from 10 to 18 January, 20 tanks were sheltered in the sheds near the fence north of the area on Am Herrenroedchen, in the central section of the Luetzendorf Kaserne.³
8. On 6 January, the Fliegerhorst installation at Nohra was occupied by about 150 to 200 officers and a guard detail of about 150 men. Sentries observed wore red-bordered black epaulets. A local resident stated that the AAA and other guns, which had been seen in the yard of the Fliegerhorst installation in early November 1952, left the installation with their crews in early December on the autobahn in an eastern direction. Source expressed the belief that some of these guns had been parked in other installations of the Weimar post, prior to their departure.⁵
9. On 3 January, the Panzer Kaserne between Jenser Strasse and Kegelbruecke (bridge) was occupied by a guard detail of about 50 to 60 troops. Sentries wore red-bordered black epaulets, some with artillery insignia.⁶
10. On 6 January, the Flak Kaserne, according to a local resident, was occupied by an AAA unit of about 300 men and a motor transport unit of about 400 men. The same informant stated that 12 AA guns were in the sheds of the AAA unit. Training and instruction was mostly given

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in the sheds. Sentries observed wore red-bordered black epaulets with motor transport insignia.

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11. On 6 January, the Nachrichten Kaserne was occupied by about 500 troops. Sentries observed wore blue-bordered black or black-bordered black epaulets with signal insignia.⁴

12. On 6 January, the Luetzendorf Kaserne was occupied to capacity by about 3,000 troops wearing red-bordered black or black-bordered crimson epaulets. The hospital was still in the west section of the installation. [redacted] that the installation was occupied by two units. Only drill in groups of up to 50 soldiers was observed in the barracks yard. [redacted]

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13. On 6 January, the Tannenberg Kaserne was occupied by about 2,000 troops. Sentries observed wore red-bordered black epaulets with artillery and tank insignia. Little training activity but intensive vehicular traffic was observed. Units were not seen marching out.

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14. On 25 December 1952, three coaches occupied by about 150 troops were attached to a passenger train which left Weimar at 10:15 a.m. toward Weissenfels. [redacted]

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15. From 25 December 1952 to 7 January 1953, the Panzer Kaserne was occupied by about 80 troops wearing black-bordered black or blue-bordered black epaulets with signal insignia. Only a small number of troops was seen entering and leaving the installation. On 5 January, about 20 soldiers carrying heavy field wires, 6 pack reels and 2 metal spikes left the installation for a practice in the nearby woods. [redacted]

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16. On 25 December, about 400 troops wearing black-bordered, blue-bordered black and, a small number, red-bordered black epaulets with tank insignia left the Nachrichten Kaserne for the motion picture theater. Between 9 a.m. and noon, about 140 to 170 troops were seen drilling in the barracks yard. [redacted]

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18. On 12 January, the Luetzendorf Kaserne was occupied by a total of 300 to 1,000 troops, mostly recruits, who wore red-bordered black epaulets with artillery or tank insignia, or black-bordered crimson epaulets. Seven of the 11 barracks buildings were occupied by 300 to 600 troops and 4 buildings were occupied by the hospital with about 400 to 500 patients. From 19 December 1952 to 1 January 1953, 20 tanks, [redacted] were seen in a vehicle shed. At 8:45 a.m. on 9 January, about 40 soldiers practiced marching in the barracks yard. On 12 January, about 40 recruits were drilling on Am Herrenroedchen; and 2 T-34/85 tanks [redacted] and about 30 recruits left the installation.

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19. From 8 to 12 January, the Tannenberg Kaserne was occupied by at least 400 but not more than 800 troops who wore red-bordered black epaulets, including 30 percent with artillery insignia and a few with motor transport insignia. Most of the troops were recruits. On 9 January, about 60 soldiers practiced marching in the barracks yard. On 12 January, a column of 3 driving school trucks, each occupied by 5 to 8 soldiers left the installation. [redacted]

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20. From 8 to 12 January, the Flak Kaserne was occupied by about 250 troops who wore red-bordered black epaulets and, 40 percent of them, artillery insignia, and a few tank or motor transport insignia. Most of the troops were recruits. 1

21. From 9 to 12 January, the Nachrichten Kaserne was occupied by about 350 troops most of whom wore blue-bordered black epaulets with signal insignia, and, a few, red-bordered black epaulets with motor transport insignia. Forty percent of the troops were recruits. Only theoretical instruction was observed. [redacted] expressed the belief that the Panzer Kaserne, between 19 December 1952 and 8 January 1953, was occupied by only a guard detail of 25 to 30 troops who wore blue-bordered black epaulets, including some with signal insignia. The letters K I M were chalked on a building behind the entrance inside of the installation.

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22. On 3 January, the Luetzendorf Kaserne was occupied by: about 1,200 troops which source believed were recruits; 500 uniformed women; and a hospital. Sentries observed at the entrance of the hospital wore black-bordered black epaulets. Eighty to 90 percent of the windows of the barracks buildings were lighted after nightfall. On 27 December, about 20 uniformed women received instruction on three 82-mm mortars in the training area north of the Luetzendorf Kaserne and the Tannenberg Kaserne. On 29 December, about 600 soldiers and about 120 women practiced marching and singing in the barracks area.

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On 2 January, about 210 to 230 troops were lined up in the barracks yard. They included about 70 soldiers who subsequently left toward the training area. [REDACTED]

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On 3 January, the Tannenberg Kaserne was occupied by about 2,500 to 3,000 troops. [REDACTED] that they belonged to a motor transport and an artillery unit. Soldiers wearing red-bordered black epaulets with tank insignia were also observed. On 27 December, about 250 troops received basic training in the barracks yard. Three camouflaged guns were seen in an emplacement about 50 meters north of the barracks buildings. On 1 January 1953, a column of 300 soldiers wearing red-bordered black epaulets with tank insignia; 200 soldiers wearing red-bordered black epaulets; 100 soldiers wearing red-bordered black epaulets with motor transport insignia; and 100 women wearing black-bordered crimson epaulets was seen marching on Ettersburger Strasse toward Weimar. The column returned at about 11:30 a.m. At about 2 p.m., a column of 300 soldiers wearing black-bordered crimson epaulets; 200 soldiers wearing red-bordered black epaulets with motor transport insignia; and 50 women wearing red-bordered green epaulets was seen marching on Ettersburger Strasse toward Weimar. [REDACTED] this column came from the Luetzendorf Kaserne. [REDACTED]

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23. On 3 January, about half of the Flak Kaserne was occupied by about 1,500 troops. On 27 December, 700 to 900 troops, 70 percent of which wore red-bordered black epaulets with artillery insignia, 20 percent, red-bordered black epaulets with tank insignia, and 10 percent, black-bordered black epaulets with signal insignia, were seen in the installation. On 20 December, four trucks towing AA guns, [REDACTED] believed were 85-mm caliber were in front of the garages. On 29 December, about 700 to 900 troops were lined up in front of the barracks buildings. [REDACTED]

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24. On 3 January, the Panzer Kaserne was occupied by a signal unit of about 50 men. A three-story barracks building was completely lighted after nightfall. On 23 January, about 30 troops, [REDACTED] were recruits, wearing blue-bordered black epaulets were lined up in the barracks yard. [REDACTED]

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25. On 3 January, the Nachrichten Kaserne was occupied by a signal unit of about 130 men. Sentries observed wore blue-bordered black epaulets. Three radio trucks were seen in the installation. On 28 December, about 84 troops who [REDACTED] were recruits received basic training. [REDACTED]

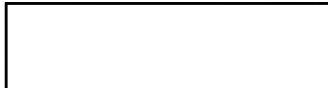
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25X1A1. Comment. According to this information, the elements of the 13th AAA Div stationed in the Flak Kaserne can be carried in this installation as previously.

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25X1A2. Comment. The east section of the Tannenberg Kaserne is believed to be a transient quarters for the personnel exchange of the Eighth Gds Army. Therefore, the information by source of paragraph 1, according to which recruits probably had stayed there for training, is believed possible. The 561st Port Regt (US) which has been carried in the west section of the Tannenberg Kaserne since November 1952 cannot be confirmed there, although some of the mentioned an artillery unit and artillery insignia.

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Provided that this assumption is correct, the 65th Gds Mecz Regt would be the only unit of the 20th Gds Mecz Div which can be carried in the Tannenberg Kaserne. Elements of this regiment are also believed stationed in the Luetzendorf Kaserne.

25X1A . According to this information, the 257th Motor Trans Bn of the Eighth Gds Army can be carried in the central section of the Tannenberg Kaserne as previously.

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25X1A3. Comment. The 65th Gds Mecz Regt is confirmed in the Luetzendorf Kaserne by the tanks and infantry weapons observed. The hospital reported by source of paragraph 12 was also mentioned several times. The information in paragraph 3 indicates the presence of the signal unit of the army which is carried in the central section of the installation, but the report fails to indicate the presence of the unit of the 13th AAA Div which is carried in the east section of the Luetzendorf Kaserne.

25X1A4. Comment. The Nachrichten Kaserne appears to be occupied by the 91st Sig Regt of the Eighth Gds Army as previously. The information in paragraphs 20 and 23 indicates that, from late December 1952 to early January 1953, the bulk of the unit was temporarily absent.

25X1A5. Comment. The Hq Eighth Gds Army can be carried in the Fliegerhorst installation at Nohra as previously.

25X1A6. Comment. Beginning December 1952, a signal unit of the army has been carried in the Panzer Kaserne.

25X1A7. Comment. The motor vehicles belong to army units of the Eighth Gds Army. The troops probably were going on leave.

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